

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: A61M 39/28	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/31247 (43) International Publication Date: 23 November 1995 (23.11.95)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/05924 (22) International Filing Date: 10 May 1995 (10.05.95) (30) Priority Data: 08/242,761 13 May 1994 (13.05.94) US (71) Applicant: ABBOTT LABORATORIES [US/US]; 1212 Terra Bella Avenue, Mountain View, CA 94043 (US). (72) Inventors: MINICK, Steven, E.; 4030-A Haines Street, San Diego, CA 92109 (US). LAWLESS, Michael, W.; 15731 Hidden Valley Drive, Poway, CA 92064 (US). SOBERON, Peter, A.; 2516 Ocean Cove Drive, Cardiff, CA 92007 (US). KAUL, Ashok; 11097 Indian Lore Court, San Diego, CA 92127 (US). HERMANN, Robert, A.; 443 Westview Drive, Chula Vista, CA 91910 (US). (74) Agents: THIBAUT, Harry, G.; Abbott Laboratories, 1212 Terra Bella Avenue, Mountain View, CA 94043 (US) et al.		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: A PUSH BUTTON FLOW STOP USEABLE WITH A DISPOSABLE INFUSION PUMPING CHAMBER CASSETTE <div data-bbox="425 1071 1258 1644" data-label="Image"> </div> (57) Abstract <p>A push button flow stop is mounted on a disposable infusion pumping cassette provided for use with a drug infusion pump. The flow stop is operative to enable or to block fluid flow through the cassette in a first mode and to monitor fluid pressure in the cassette in a second mode.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TC	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

A PUSH BUTTON FLOW STOP USEABLE WITH A
DISPOSABLE INFUSION PUMPING CHAMBER CASSETTE"

Related Applications

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. _____
entitled "DISPOSABLE FLUID INFUSION PUMPING CHAMBER CASSETTE
HAVING A PUSH BUTTON FLOW STOP THEREON" is filed concurrently
herewith.

In recent years there has been an increasing use of positive displacement fluid infusion pumping devices for the delivery of fluids intravenously or intra-arterially to a patient. Most frequently such devices are used in hospitals or other patient care locations. Such devices have, to a large extent, replaced the time honored gravity flow control systems, primarily due to their much greater accuracy in delivery rates and dosages, the relative sophistication in permitting a flexible and controlled feed from multiple liquid sources, and in particular their ability to control with precision the amount of potent drugs delivered to a patient over a given period of time.

A typical positive displacement infusion pump system includes a pump driver device and a disposable cassette. The disposable cassette, which is adapted to be used only for a single patient and for one fluid delivery cycle, is typically a small plastic unit having an inlet and an outlet respectively connected through flexible tubing to the fluid supply container and to the patient receiving the infusion. The cassette includes a pumping chamber, with the flow of fluid through the chamber being controlled by a plunger or piston activated in a controlled manner by the driver device.

For example, the cassette chamber may have one wall there formed by a flexible diaphragm which is reciprocated by the

plunger and the driver to cause fluid to flow. The pump driver device includes the plunger or piston for controlling the flow of fluid into and out of the pumping chamber in the cassette, and it also includes control mechanisms to assure that the fluid is delivered to the patient at a pre-set rate, in a pre-determined manner, and only for a particular pre-selected time or total dosage. The pump driver device may also include pressure sensing and other fluid flow monitoring devices, as well as valving members for opening and closing various passages in the cassette including the inlet and outlet passages of the pumping chamber.

A disposable pumping chamber cassette of the prior art can be readily and inexpensively manufactured in three pieces. The size of the prior art cassette enables the incorporation of a multiplicity of control and monitoring functions. The prior art cassette includes, for example, pressure monitoring, air bubble detection monitoring, adaptation to multiple inputs, and leak detection monitoring, all of which functions could be performed without modifying the basic cassette structure.

However, putting all of the above described control and monitoring functions on the cassette complicates the prior art cassette with respect to ease of manufacture, functional use and size. In an infusion pumping system which is not dedicated for use in the hospital, but rather is intended for use in the home by the patient or is intended to be carried by the patient in an ambulatory infusion setting, it is desirable to simplify the cassette not only in size, but also in function and in a manner of operation so that the ordinary user can easily use the cassette in the pump on a daily basis, in repeated circumstances, and achieve daily or more frequent installation and use without incident. Moreover, there are increasing ambulatory applications in the hospital which require the simplicity and ease of operation of a cassette designed for home care use.

Although the disposable fluid infusion pumping chamber cassette of the present invention has its genesis in the cassette of the prior art, the present cassette is simpler in structure and in operation and presents a substantially smaller cassette profile, places such control and monitoring functions as air bubble detection monitoring and leak detection monitoring off the cassette to further simplify and shrink the size of the cassette, and provides a pushbutton flow stop to further control fluid delivery through the improved cassette of the present invention.

The cassette of the present invention includes a rigid face member and a rigid back member having an elastomeric diaphragm positioned therebetween. The back member is configured to provide for the transmission of fluid from one end of the cassette to the other and includes an enlarged recess portion forming the pumping chamber. The face member includes an exposed opening opposite the pumping chamber to permit the passage of a plunger. Flow control members, such as check valves, or flapper valves are integrally molded into the elastomeric member and disposed in the fluid path between the inlet and outlet of the cassette to control fluid flow through the cassette.

The so-called flapper valves are disposed on opposite sides of the plunger and placed in the fluid path through the cassette. The cassette includes a cradle support structure for mounting a flow stop on the cassette. The flow stop is a rotatable push button member which is rockable on the cradle support structure between an open position which permits fluid flow through the cassette and an engaged position in which the flow stop stops fluid flow through the cassette.

A better understanding of the present invention can be obtained by a consideration of the detailed description of the invention, particularly when such description is considered in conjunction with the following drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved pumping chamber cassette of the present invention;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view of the cassette of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an exploded elevational view of the cassette of Figure 1;

Figure 3A is a view taken along lines 3A - 3A of Figure 3;

Figure 4A is a top plan view of the flow stop of the improved cassette of the present invention;

Figure 4B is a top plan view of the cover of the improved cassette of the present invention;

Figure 4C is a top plan view of the elastomeric diaphragm of the improved cassette of the present invention;

Figure 4D is a top plan view of the base member of the improved cassette of the present invention;

Figure 5 is an elevational view of the improved cassette of the present invention with the flow stop of the cassette disposed in an open position;

Figure 6 is an elevational view similar to the view of Figure 5 wherein the flow stop is in an engaged position;

Figure 7 is a schematic drawing of a pump and pump driver with the improved cassette of the present invention disposed adjacent thereto for insertion into the pump;

Figure 8 is an elevational view of the improved cassette of the present invention with the plunger of the pump driver engaging the diaphragm of the cassette in a fluid fill cycle;

Figure 9 is an elevational view of the improved cassette of the present invention with the plunger of the pump driver engaging the diaphragm of the cassette in a fluid discharge cycle; and

Figure 10 is a top perspective view of the elastomeric diaphragm of the improved cassette of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A pumping cassette 10 of the present invention is illustrated in Figures 1 - 5. The cassette 10 includes a rigid face member 12 and a rigid back member 14 with an elastomeric member 16 positioned between. Face member 12 has a plunger opening 18 with the elastomeric member 16 extending across the opening. Behind plunger opening 18, in the back member 14, is an enlarged recess 20, which forms the lower fluid reservoir of a pumping chamber 22.

A flow stop 24 comprising a rockable switch body 25 is mounted on the face member 12. Switch body 25 is mounted on a shaft 26 which protrudes from opposite sides of the switch body 24 and further includes at an upper face thereof a concave switch actuator 27 and a convex switch actuator 28.

A leg 29 extends below the concave switch actuator 27. Disposed at a lower end of leg 29 of concave switch actuator 27 is a stop 29a. Disposed at a lower outer end of the convex switch actuator 28 a midpoint thereof is a crown member 30 having an upper end 30a and a lower end 30b.

Face member 12 is a generally rectangularly shaped body 31 having opposite side walls 32a, 32b and end walls 34a and 34b. Each juncture of a side wall 32a, 32b with a respective

end wall 34a, 34b is rounded, as best seen in the plan view of Figure 4B. Face member 12 is about 4.3 centimeters ("cm") long and 1.8 cm wide. An open section 35, at the distal end of the face member 12, is almost square, being slightly longer, at about 2.1 cm, than its width. Distal end wall 34b, adjacent the open section 35 is about 1.1 cm high, about twice the height of proximal end wall 34a (0.55 cm). Side walls 32a, 32b are as high as distal end wall 34b at the juncture therebetween, but step down to the level of proximal end wall 34a in two steps 36 and 37. The first step 36 is at about the mid-point of the open section 35, and the second step 37 is at an inner end 35a of the open section. Upper face 38 which is at the height of proximal end wall 34a, is essentially closed from the riser 37a of the second step 37 to the proximal end wall.

The open section 35 includes opposite interior flanges 39 which extend from the upper face 37b of second step 37 at opposite ends thereof along side walls 32a, 32b to terminate at distal end wall 34b at the inner side thereof. Upper face 37b also includes a semi-circular cutout 40 at a mid-portion thereof, the cutout 40 generally centered along the longitudinal axis of face member 12, with an open face of the cut out 40 opening into section 35.

Provided in opposite interior flanges 39 generally at respective mid-portions thereof are openings 41 further defined by downwardly extending sets of rails or guides 42 provided at opposite peripheral edges of each opening 39 and integrally molded into side walls 32a, 32b. Each rail or guide of each set of rails or guides 42 terminates at a lower end in a detent 42a.

The upper face 38 of face member 12 extends from the bottom of second step 37 to proximal end wall 32a to close upper face 38 except for a plunger opening 18 and a proximal

sensor opening 18a disposed between the opening 18 and end wall 32a.

Underlying upper face 38 is an integral face elliptic member 43 centrally disposed about the plunger opening 18 and extending outwardly therefrom toward opposite end walls 32a, 32b to encompass the first sensor opening 18a and a second sensor opening partially defined by the cut out 40 provided at the inner end of the upper face 37b of second step 37. An outer peripheral ridge 43a of elliptic member 43 and a second peripheral ridge 43c inset therefrom define a peripheral channel 43b therebetween. As shown in Figure 3, a portion of face elliptic member 43 opposite the cut out opening 40 in face 37b of second step 37 is spaced from the face of step 37.

Elastomeric member 16 is a molded flexible elastomeric member also somewhat elliptic in configuration, which conforms generally to the shape of the face elliptic member 43 at the underside of upper face 38 of face member 12. Elastomeric member 16 includes a diaphragm 17 having a central plunger engaging diaphragm portion 44 and sensor engaging diaphragm portions 45, 46 at opposite ends of portion 44. An outer peripheral ridge 47a of member 16 and a second peripheral ridge 47c, which is inset from ridge 47a and somewhat lower in height define a groove 47b therebetween. The elastomeric member 16 is symmetric with respect to its upper and lower surfaces to define similar peripheral ridges 47a and 47c with a similar peripheral groove 47b therebetween, on the underside of the elastomeric member. Ridge 47a, groove 47b and ridge 47c encompass diaphragm portions 44, 45 and 46. An end tab 48 is integrally molded into the elastomeric member 16 at a distal end thereof to ensure correct placement of the member in the cassette 10 during assembly. Flapper valves 49a and 49b are integrally molded into the underside of elastomeric member 16 as best seen in Figures 3, 4c and 10. Note proximal sensing diaphragm portion 46 is smaller than distal sensing diaphragm portion 47 because flapper valve 49a is disposed

outside distal sensing diaphragm portion 46 and within the central plunger engaging diaphragm portion 44 and flapper valve 49b is disposed within distal sensing diaphragm portion 47, to make the sensing areas of diaphragm portions 46, 47 approximately equal.

Base member 14 includes a generally box-like section 53 of rectangular configuration having a bottom wall 50, side walls 51a, 51b and end walls 52a, 52b. The juncture of side walls 51a, 51b and end walls 52a, 52b define a box section 53 and are rounded to conform the shape of the box section to the exterior shape of face member 12. Box section 53 of base member 14 is about 4.5 cm long and 2.0 cm wide. The side walls 51a, 51b and the end walls 52a, 52b are of uniform height (0.9 cm). The bottom wall 50 carries a base elliptic member 54 similar in shape to the face elliptic member 43 on face member 12, and generally conforming to the shape of the elastomeric member 16. The base elliptic member 54 includes an outer peripheral ridge 54a and a second peripheral ridge 54c somewhat lower in height and inset therefrom, to define a channel 54b therebetween. The structure of base elliptic member 54 conforms generally the structure of face elliptic member 43.

The interior of base elliptic member 54 includes a large central fluid chamber 22. Two smaller pressure monitoring chambers; i.e., a proximal pressure monitoring chamber 56 and a distal pressure monitoring chamber 57, are connected to opposite ends of central fluid chamber 22 and disposed along the longitudinal axis of the cassette 10.

Connected between proximal end wall 52a and proximal pressure monitoring chamber 56 is a tubular proximal fluid inlet channel 59 molded into the bottom wall 50 of base member 14. A similar distal fluid discharge channel 60 is connected between distal pressure monitoring chamber 57 and distal end wall 52b. A fluid inlet port 61 is molded into proximal end

wall 52a of the base member 14 and connected to fluid inlet channel 59. A fluid discharge port 62 is molded into distal end wall 52b and connected to fluid discharge channel 60. Stiffeners or stiffening walls 63 extend from each of the end walls 52a, 52b to respective fluid inlet and fluid discharge ports 61 and 62 to provide a triangular support structure at each end of the base member 14 which retains and supports the fluid ports 61 and 62 mounted on the base member 14. Note also that the center fluid chamber 22 and the proximal and distal pressure monitoring chambers 56, 57 do not extend below the bottom of the side walls 51a, 51b of the base member 14.

Distal of the base elliptic member 54, between distal pressure monitoring chamber 57 and end wall 52b are provided cradle supports 64 mounted on the bottom wall 50 on the opposite sides of the distal fluid discharge channel 60. Cradle supports 64 are generally aligned with the cradle guides 42 of face member 12 when the base member 14 and the face member 12 are assembled. Switch stop 65 is mounted on the fluid discharge channel 60 distal of the cradle supports 64. Disposed in the side walls of the base member 14 are notches 71.

The assembled cassette is shown in Figures 5 and 6 in which the base member 14 receives the elastomeric member 16 which is then overlaid by the face member 12. Finally the flow stop 24 is inserted into the opening 35 in the face member 12 with the shaft 26 lowered along the cradle guides 42 to mount the flow stop 24 on opposite cradle supports 64 provided on the bottom wall 50 of base member 14.

The assembly of the cassette 10 is described in detail below and can be better understood if Figures 5 and 6 are considered in conjunction with the assembled cassette 10 of Figure 1.

In Figures 5 and 6, the base member 14 receives the elastomeric member 16 on base elliptic member 54 as follows. Base elliptic member 54 of base member 14 receives elastomeric member 16, with outer peripheral ridge 54a of elliptic member 54 engaging the lower groove 47b of elastomeric member 16, and the outer ridge 47a of the elastomeric member disposed outside the outer ridge 54a of base elliptic member 54. Inner peripheral ridge 54c of member 54 traps inner lower ridge 47c of elastomeric member 16 within groove 54b of member 54.

With the elastomeric member 16 in place on the base member 14, Face member 12 is pressed down into the open box section 53 of the base member 14 to press outer peripheral ridge 43a of member 43 of face member 12 into upper groove 47b of elastomeric member 16. Inner peripheral ridge 43c of member 43 traps the upper inner ridge 47c of elastomeric member 16 within groove 43b of member 43. The specific configuration of face elliptic member 43, elastomeric member 16, and base elliptic member 54 and their interlocked assembly enable the member 16 to be solidly and fixedly retained in the cassette 10 in fluid-tight relation.

With elastomeric member 16 solidly disposed between the base member 14 and the face member 12 in fluid-tight engagement therewith, the members 12 and 14 are secured together by conventional means, e.g., sonic welding. When the cassette 10 is assembled check valves or "flapper" valves 49a and 49b are disposed closely adjacent respective opposite upper edges 20a and 20b of the recess 20 of base member 14.

In the cassette assembly of Figure 1, plunger opening 18 of the face member 12 is aligned with the recess 20 of the base member 14.

The flow stop 24 is installed in the cassette 10 as follows. Switch body 25 is installed in the opening 35 of the

face member 12 with shaft 26 sliding along cradle guides 42 of the face member 12 until the shaft 26 is disposed in the cradle supports 64 provided on the bottom wall 50 of the base member 14. Note in Figure 3 that each of the cradle guides 42 includes an inwardly directed detent 42a at a respective lower end thereof so that in the installed position of the flow stop 24, shaft 26 slides past the detents 42a of the cradle guides 42 to be trapped between the lower ends of cradle guides 42 and the respective opposite cradle supports 64 of the base member 14.

In Figure 5 the flow stop 24 is rotated clockwise to dispose the concave switch actuator 27 below the convex switch actuator 28 in an open position of the flow stop for cassette 10 with check valves or flapper valves 49a and 49b slightly open. The cassette 10 is in a free flow condition; i.e., the force of gravity on flapper valves 49a, 49b provided by fluid flowing into the cassette is sufficient to open the flapper valves and enable fluid flow through the cassette. Note that lower leg stop 29a of lower leg 29 of the flow stop 24 is disposed below detent 35b provided at a lower inner edge of distal end wall 34b of the face member 12 to hold the flow stop 24 in the open position of Figure 5. Further, switch stop 65 engages the concave switch actuator 27 to prevent further rotation of flow stop 24 about shaft 26.

When the flow stop 24 is rotated about the shaft 26 to the engaged position of Figure 6, stop 29a moves above the detent 35b to hold the flow stop in the position shown in Figure 6 in which the lower end 30b of crown 30 engages the diaphragm of elastomeric member 16 to move flapper valve 49b into engagement with edge 20b of recess 20 to close the fluid path between inlet port 61 and discharge port 62. In the open position of Figure 5 the cassette 10 could be primed outside the pump by allowing fluid to flow through the cassette, or the cassette could be primed in the pump as described below.

Figure 7 shows a pump 69 including a pump housing 70 carrying therein a pump driver 72 including a plunger 73, a proximal pressure sensor 74 and a distal pressure sensor 75. The cassette 10, when installed in the pump housing 70, is held in place as by snaps 71a which engage the notches 71 in the side walls of the base member 14 to retain the cassette in the pump 69. The cassette 10 thus is mounted on the pump 69, with no door closing over the cassette or activating the cassettes. Because there is no pump door to protect the cassette 10, it is desirable to place all active cassette elements, such as plunger opening 18 and flow stop 24 at the pump/cassette interface. When the cassette 10 is installed in the pump 69 an engagement surface 76 on the pump engages the convex switch activator 28 to rotate the flow stop 24 to the closed position to prevent fluid flow through the cassette. The flow stop 24 thus operates as an auxiliary flow control member in conjunction with flapper valves 49a, 49b when the cassette 10 is loaded into the pump 69.

Figures 8 and 9 show the operation of the pump driver 72 when the cassette 10 is installed in the pump housing 70. The plunger 73 is engaged with and compresses the central portion 44 of the diaphragm of elastomeric member 16 during both the fluid inlet and the fluid discharge portions of the pumping cycle. The fluid inlet portion of the pumping cycle is shown in Figure 8, wherein the plunger 73 is at the upper end of its stroke and the distal pressure sensor 75 engages upper end 30a of crown member 30 of the flow stop 24 to sense the pressure of fluid flowing through the fluid path of the cassette from the inlet port 61 to the discharge port 62. There is about seventy thousandths (0.070) inches of travel between the stop 29a and the detent 35b to enable the distal pressure sensor 75 to sense the pressure within the distal pressure monitoring chamber 57. When the plunger 73 reaches the peak of its pumping stroke as shown in Figure 8, fluid inlet to the pumping chamber 22 is complete.

Thereafter the plunger 73 descends as shown in Figure 9, and, under pressure generated by the descending plunger to compress fluid in the chamber 22, closes flapper valve 49a and opens flapper valve 49b against the bias of convex switch actuator 28 to enable fluid discharge from the pumping chamber 22 through the discharge channel 60 and then through discharge port 62. The movement of crown 30 against the distal pressure sensor 75 enables the flow stop 24 to sense distal pressure on the fluid discharge side of the cassette 10 throughout the working cycle of the pump, from the fluid inlet portion of the cycle shown in Figure 8 through the fluid discharge portion shown in Figure 9.

The intent of the present invention is to provide a simple, easily made disposable fluid pump cassette adaptable to a driver mechanism such as used in more sophisticated cassettes. The flow stop 24 provides the cassette 10 simple means for both controlling fluid flow and for measuring fluid pressure.

The present cassette does not require the extensive valving associated with the inlet and outlet of the cassette as required in prior art cassettes and the in-cassette air detection function for the present cassette is placed externally of the cassette, as for example on respective inlet and outlet lines of the cassette. Thus the present cassette offers a simpler, smaller, less expensive, and less complicated alternative to the complex and larger cassettes of the prior art.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention has been disclosed and described, other embodiments will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Such embodiments are not to be construed within the ambit of the claims which follow, unless by their terms, the claims expressly state otherwise.

We claim:

1. A flow stop mountable on a cassette, said flow stop including a switch body and a central shaft extending through the switch body to protrude on opposite sides thereof, said shaft mountable on a base member of the cassette to enable a rocking movement, said switch body rockable about the shaft on an axis of the cassette between an open position enabling fluid flow through the cassette and an engaged position blocking fluid flow therethrough.
2. The flow stop as claimed in claim 1 wherein said shaft is mountable on cradle supports provided on a base member of the cassette.
3. The flow stop as claimed in claim 2 wherein the switch body includes two engageable portions which comprise a convex switch actuator disposed on one side of the shaft and a concave switch actuator disposed on an opposite side of the shaft for rockable movement about the shaft between said first and second positions.
4. The flow stop as claimed in claim 3 wherein the concave switch actuator includes an outer leg having a detent member provided at a lower end of the outer leg for engagement with a complementary detent on a distal end wall of the face member of the cassette.
5. The flow stop as claimed in claim 4 wherein the convex switch actuator includes a crown disposed at an extremity thereof, with one end of said crown engageable with a pressure monitoring portion of a diaphragm of an elastomeric member of the cassette, and an opposite end of said crown is adapted to be engageable with a pressure sensor associated with a pump driver.

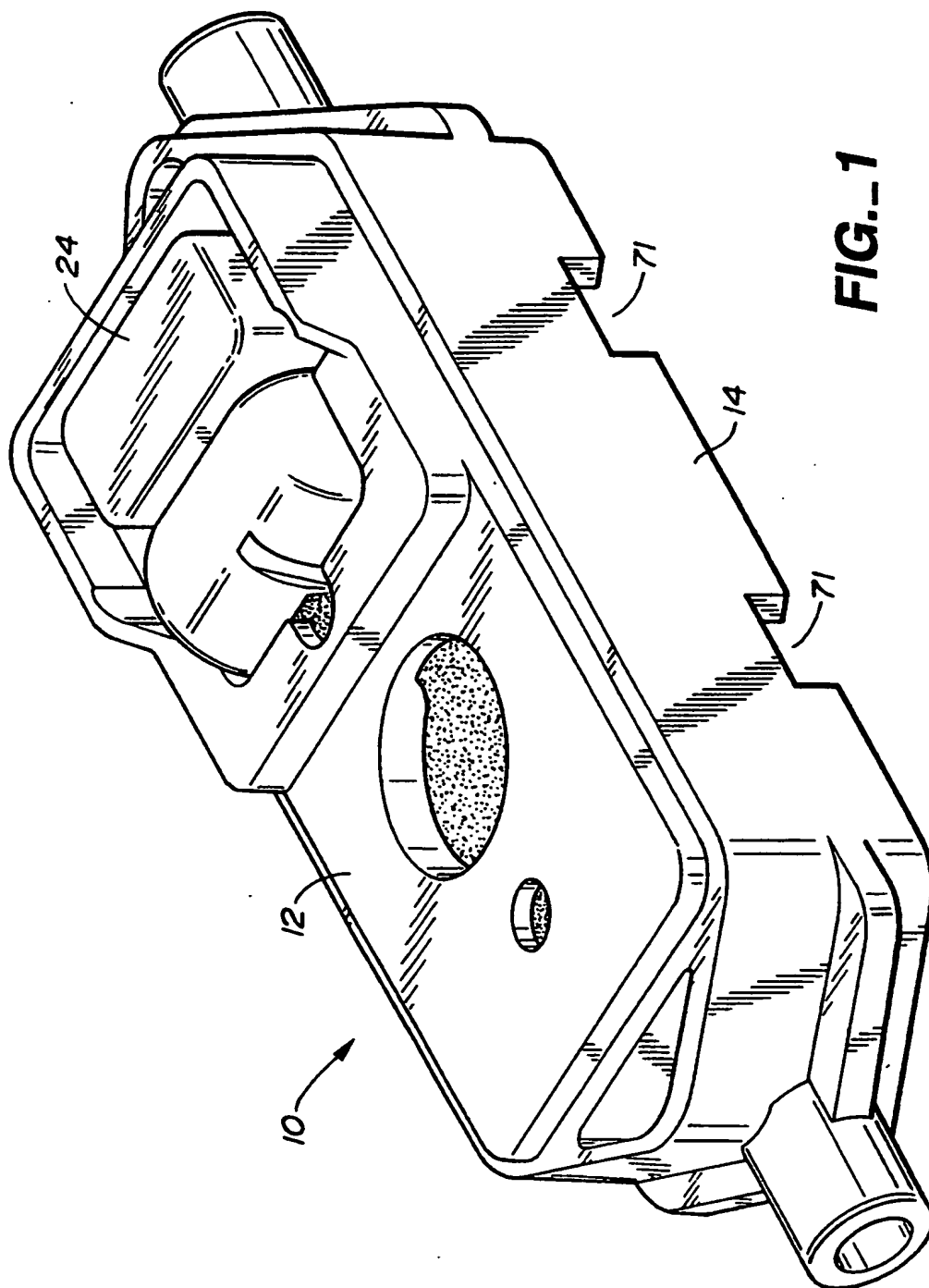
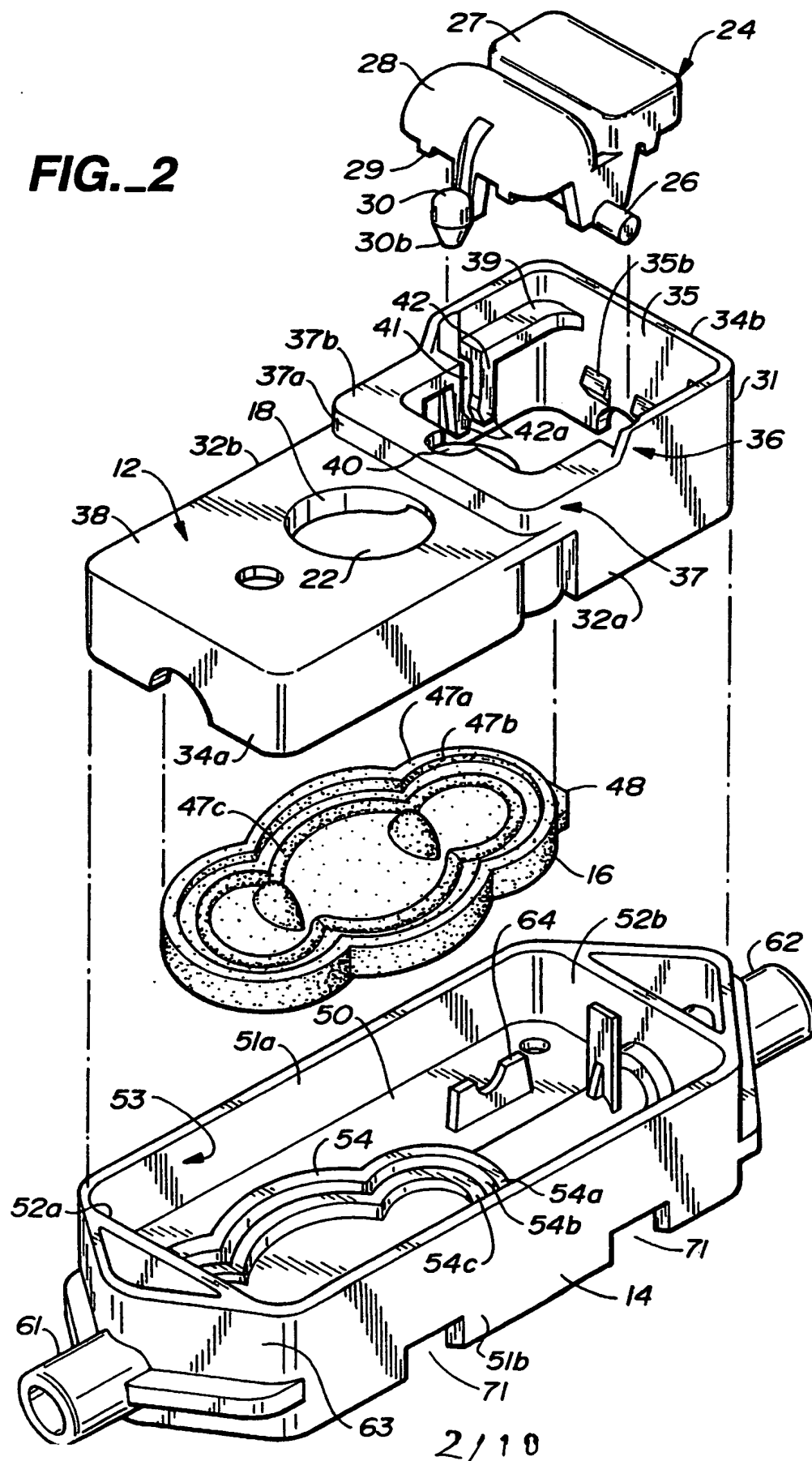
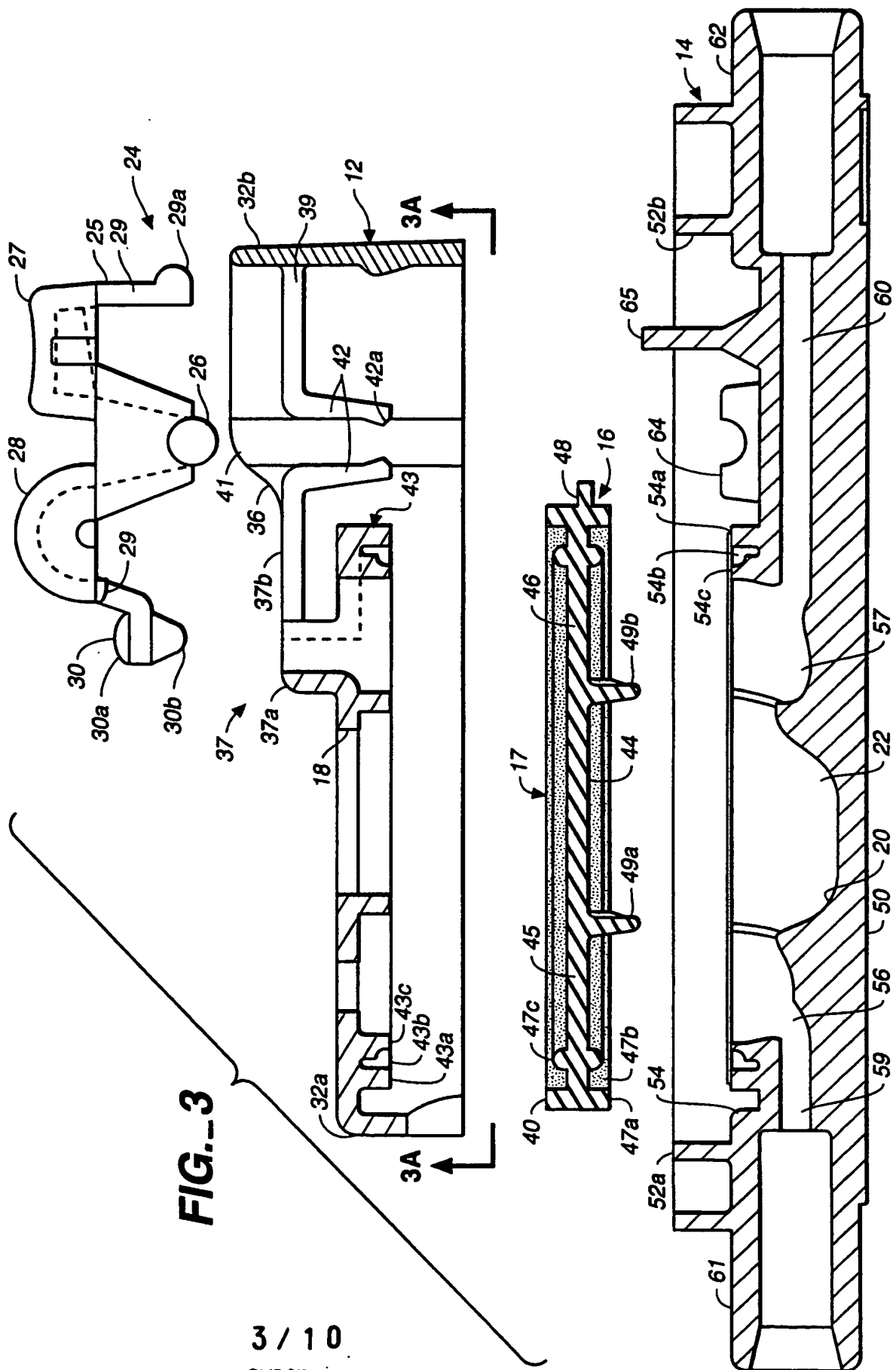


FIG. 2



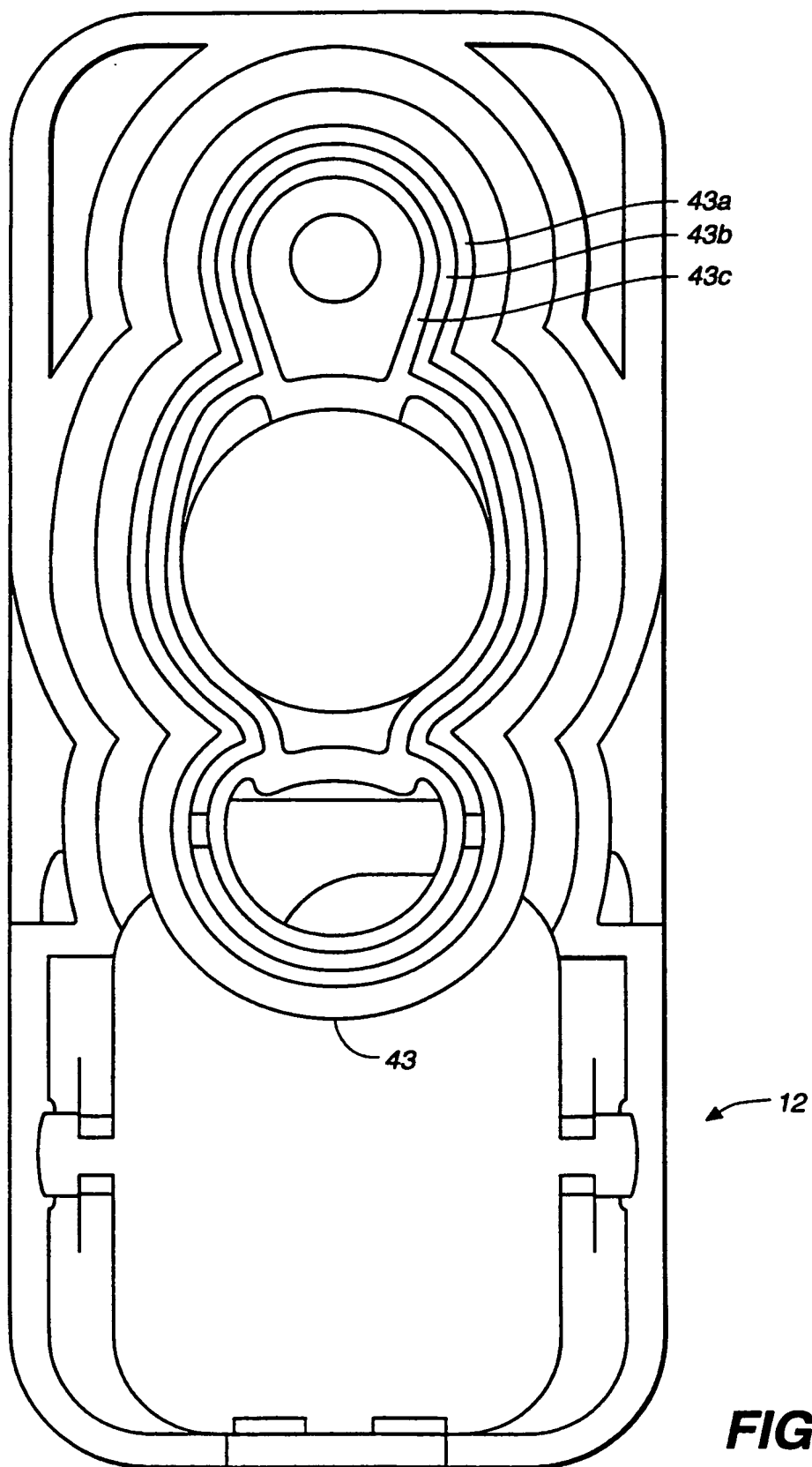
**FIG._3A**

FIG._4A

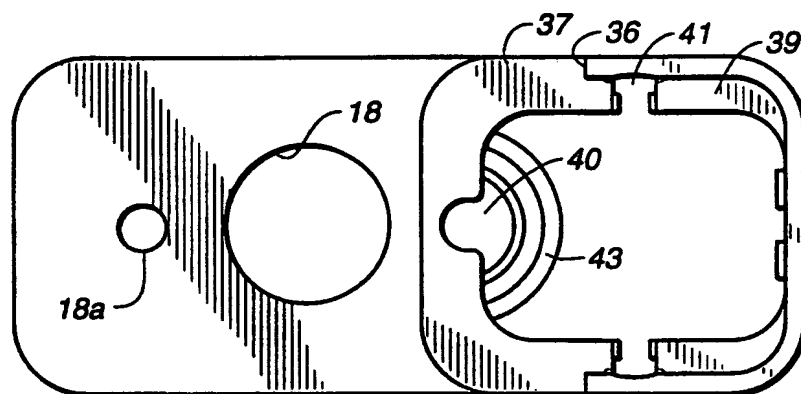
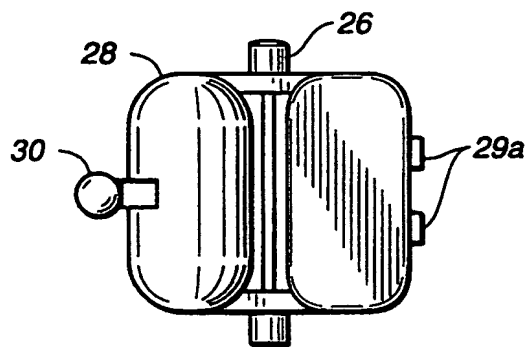


FIG._4B

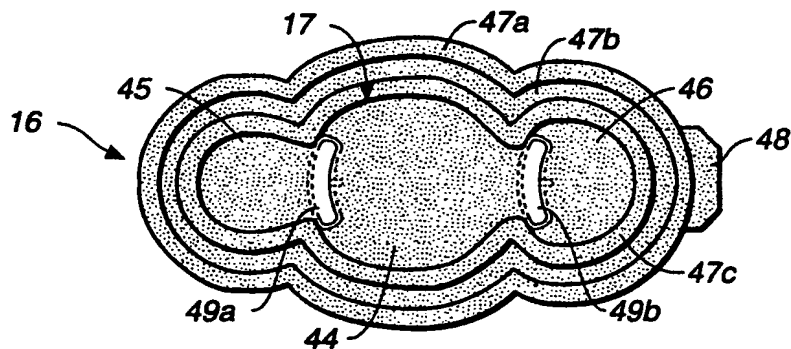


FIG._4C

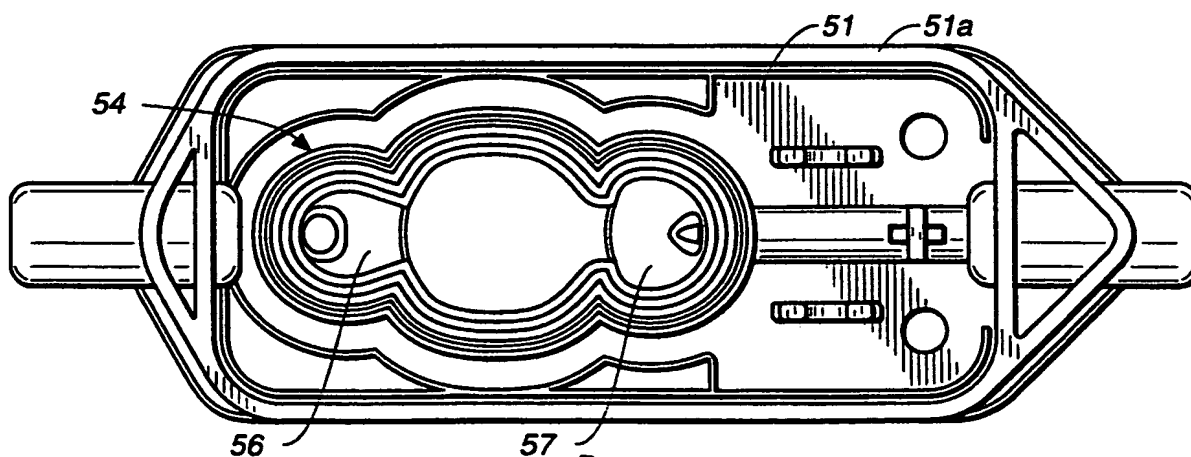


FIG._4D

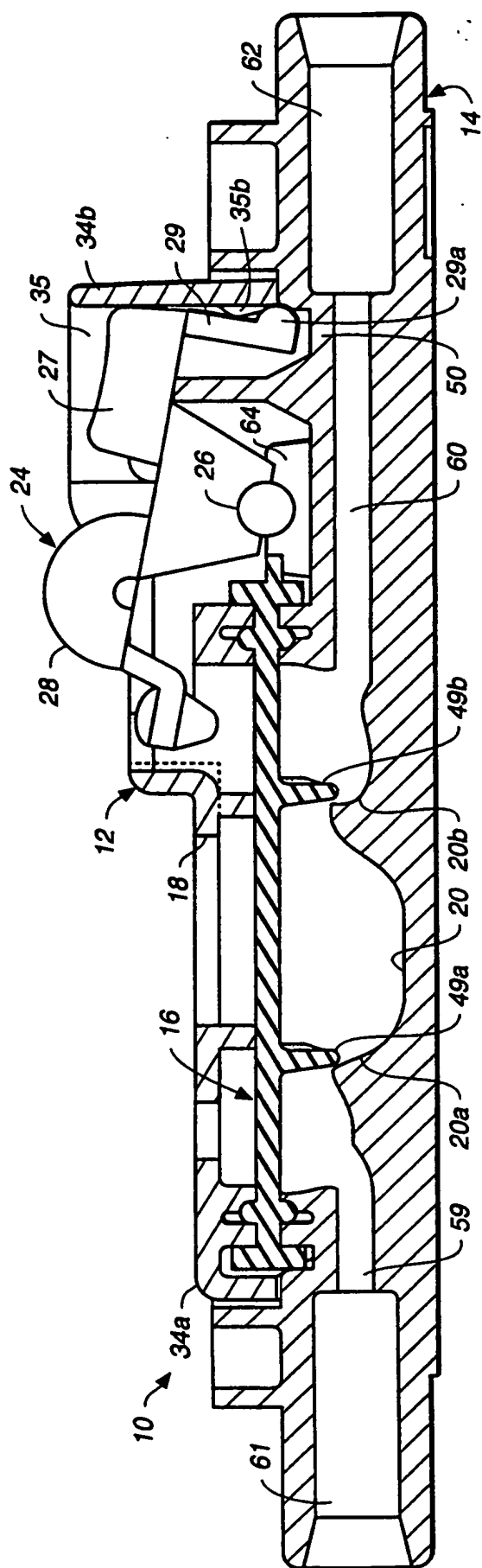


FIG. 5

6 / 10

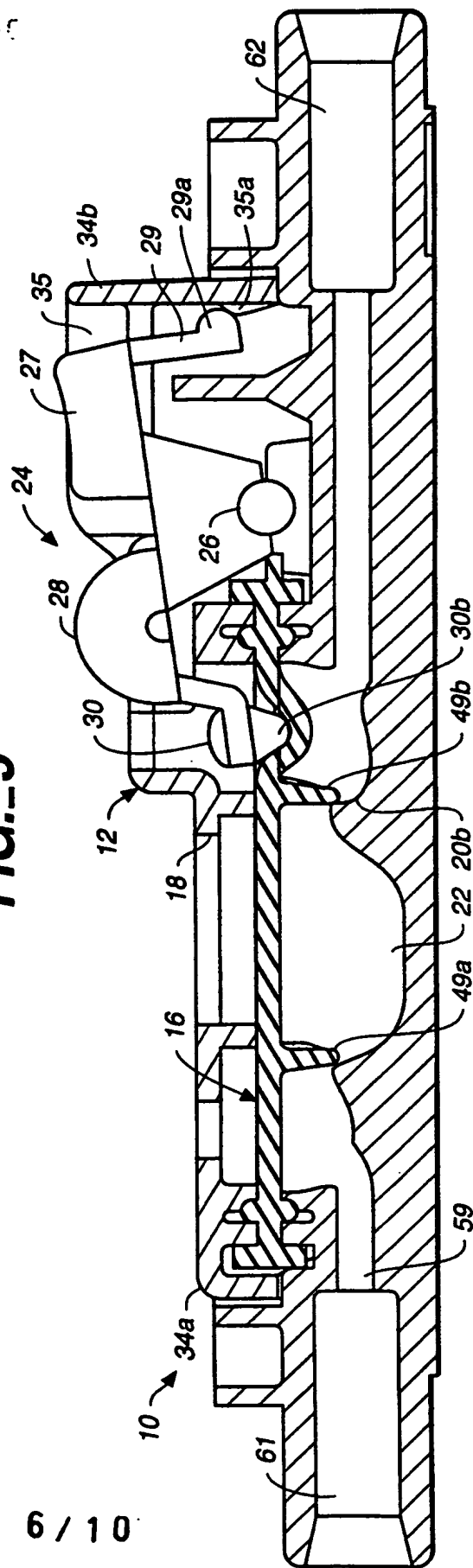
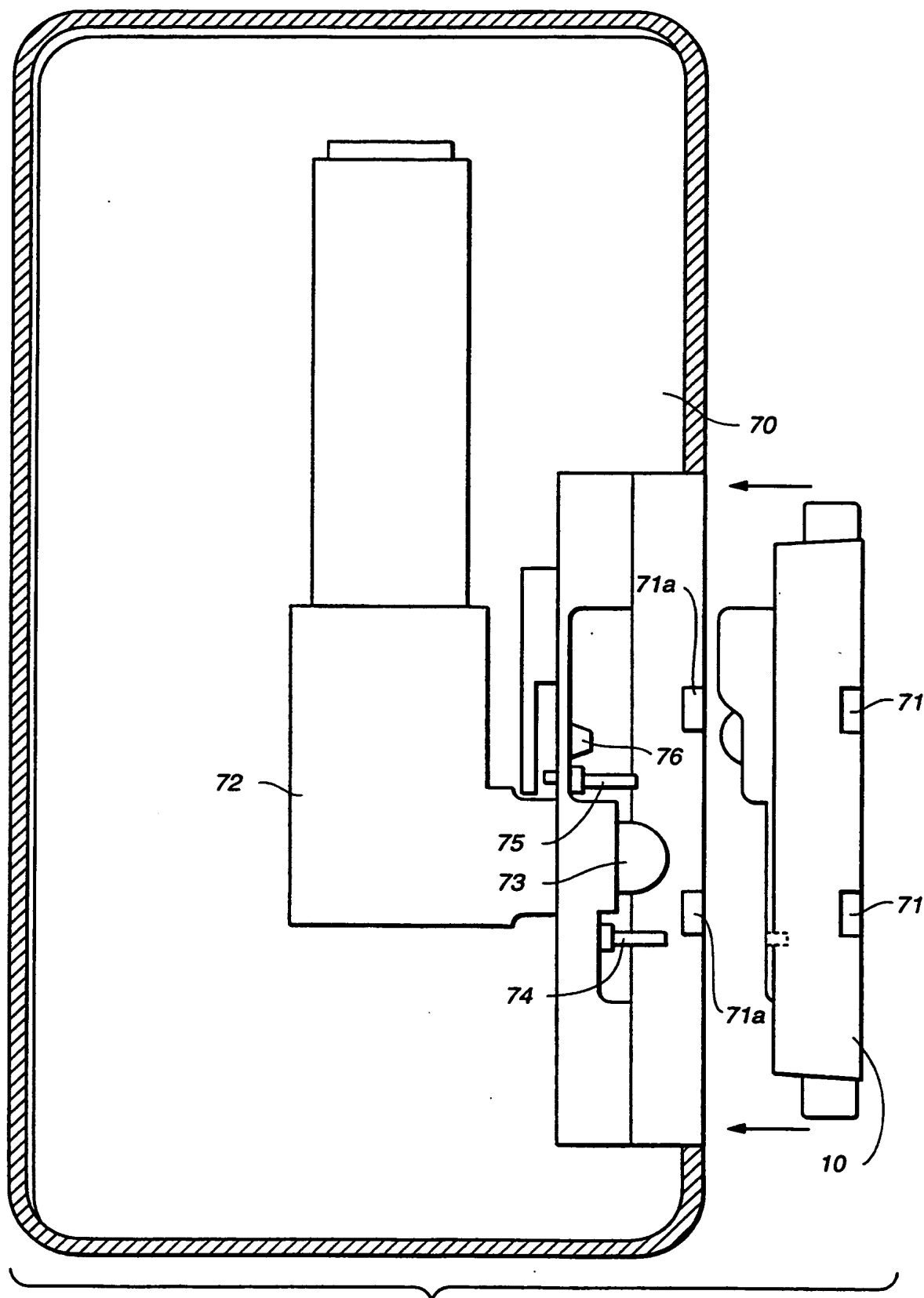


FIG. 6

**FIG. 7** 7 / 10

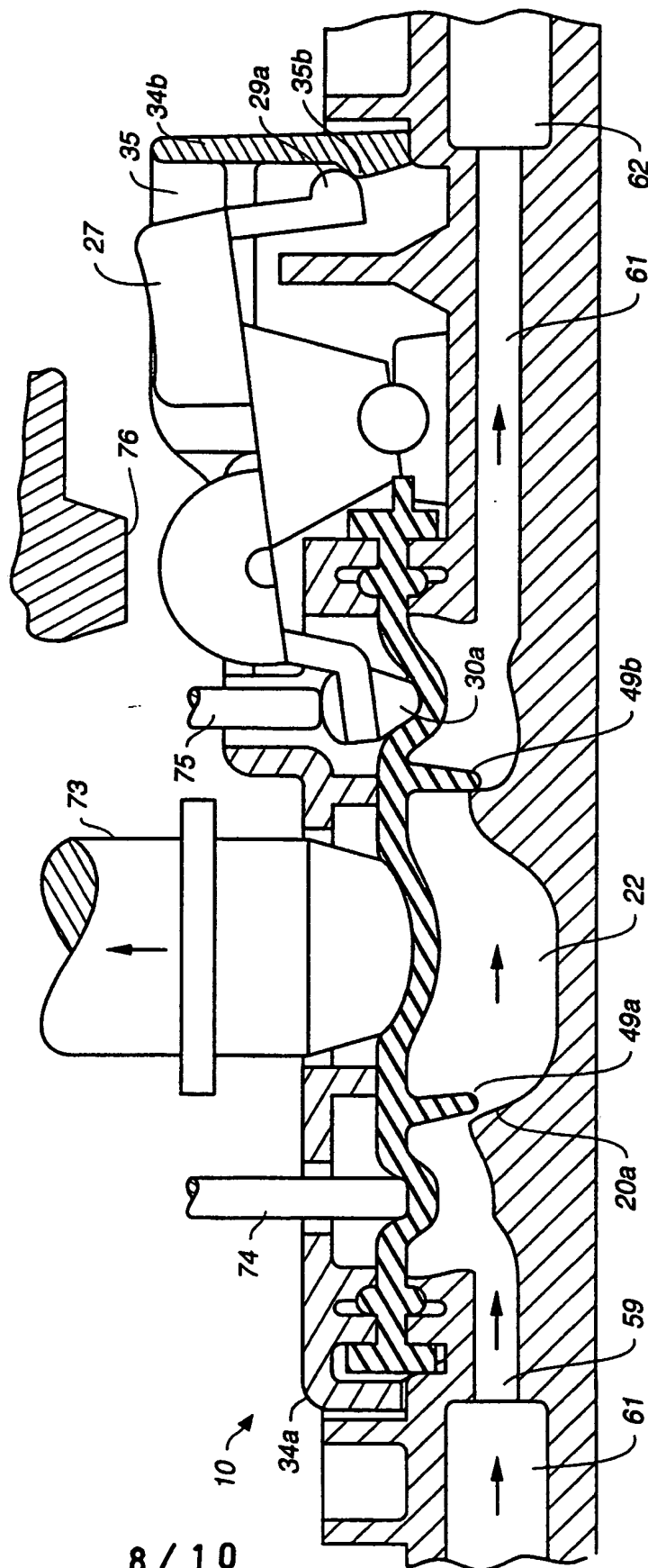


FIG. 8

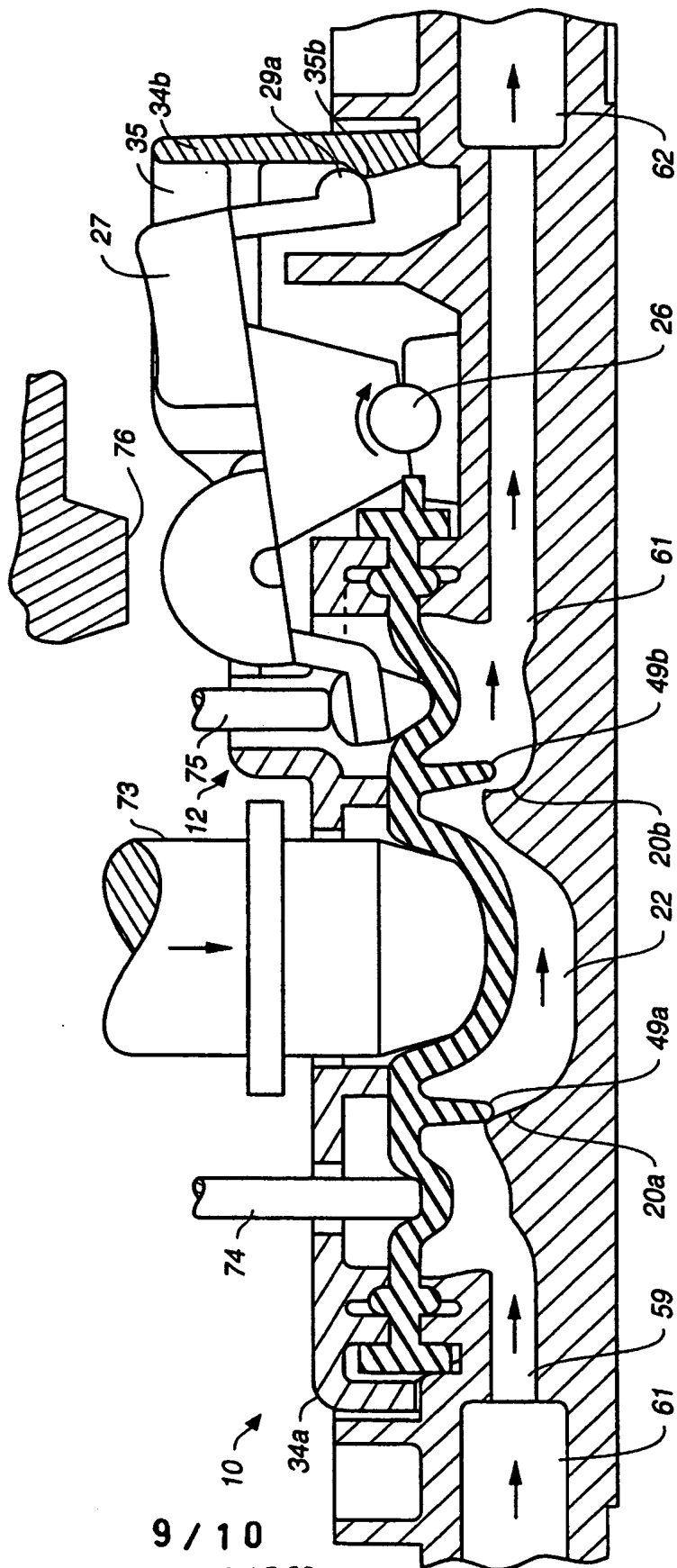
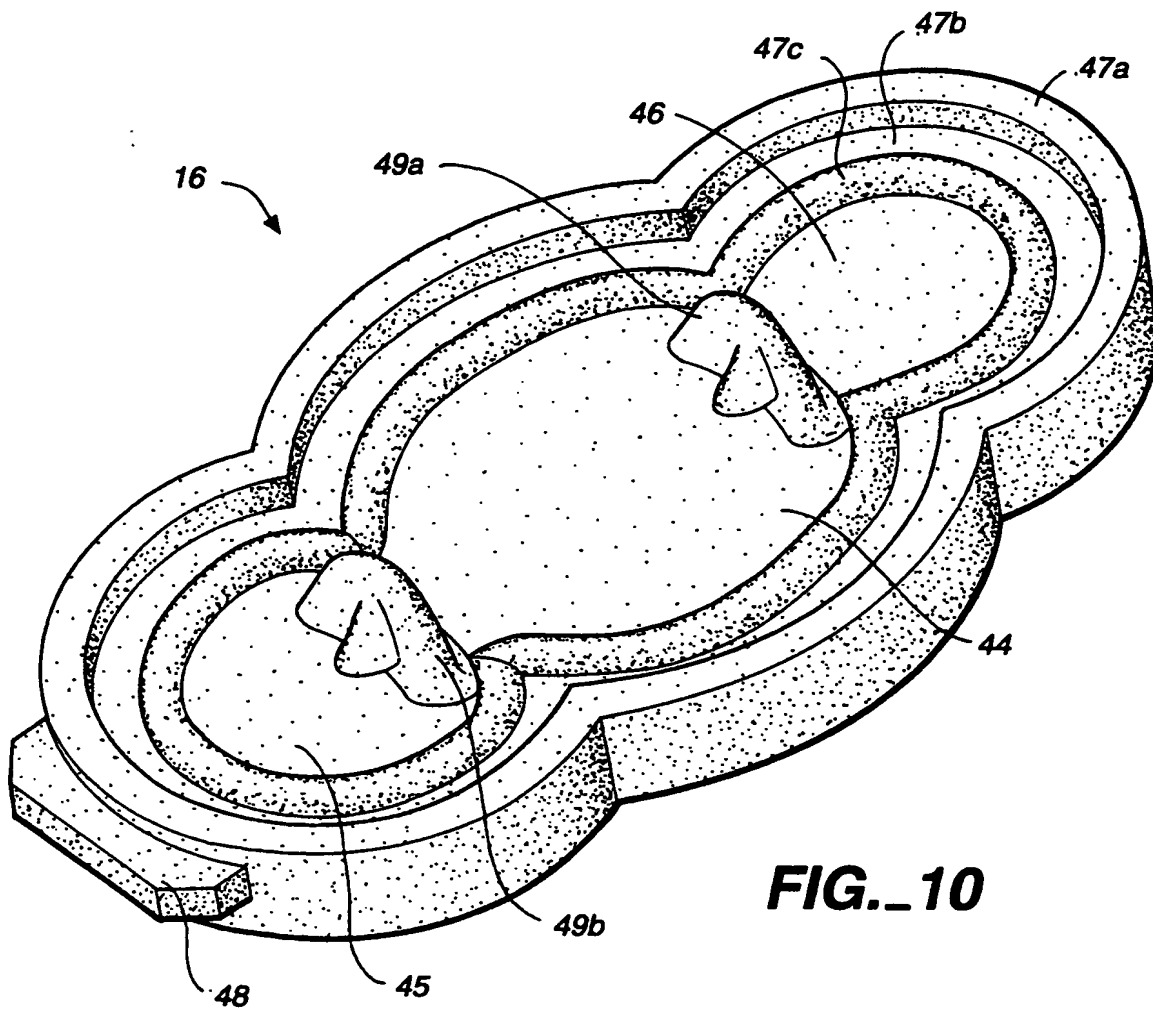


FIG. 9

**FIG. 10**

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61M39/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61M F16K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A,4 165 208 (LUNDQUIST) 21 August 1979 see column 4, line 32 - column 5, line 35; figures ---	1-3
X	US,A,4 091 815 (LARSEN) 30 May 1978 see column 3, line 3 - line 16; figures ---	1,2
X	US,A,5 257 978 (HABER ET AL) 2 November 1993 see column 3, line 63 - column 4, line 10; figures ---	1,2
X	US,A,3 927 955 (SPINOSA ET AL) 23 December 1975 see column 4, line 35 - line 42; figure 1 ---	1
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

A document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 August 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

07.09.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-2042

Authorized officer

Clarkson. P

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 293 592 (ABBOTT LABS) 7 December 1988 see column 7, line 29 - column 8, line 8; figures ----	1-5
A	GB,A,2 271 829 (SMITHS INDUSTRIES MEDICAL SYSTEMS INC) 27 April 1994 see the whole document ----	1-5
A	EP,A,0 159 041 (SPEIDEL) 23 October 1985 see figures 1-11 -----	1-5

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US-A-4165208	21-08-79	CA-A-	1050819	20-03-79
		CH-A-	572159	30-01-76
		DE-A-	2402528	08-08-74
		GB-A-	1454053	27-10-76
		JP-C-	895768	14-02-78
		JP-A-	49106189	08-10-74
		JP-B-	52025195	06-07-77
		SE-B-	404489	09-10-78
		US-A-	3874826	01-04-75

US-A-4091815	30-05-78	NONE		

US-A-5257978	02-11-93	NONE		

US-A-3927955	23-12-75	US-A-	3841799	15-10-74

EP-A-293592	07-12-88	US-A-	4927411	22-05-90
		US-A-	4842584	27-06-89
		US-A-	4818186	04-04-89
		AU-B-	618258	19-12-91
		AU-A-	1531888	03-11-88
		DE-A-	3876143	07-01-93
		JP-A-	1005558	10-01-89

GB-A-2271829	27-04-94	US-A-	5300043	05-04-94
		AU-B-	4910193	05-05-94
		CA-A-	2109022	24-04-94
		EP-A-	0599471	01-06-94
		JP-A-	6197953	19-07-94

EP-A-159041	23-10-85	DE-C-	3414709	09-01-86
		JP-A-	61000325	06-01-86
		US-A-	4667924	26-05-87